REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

This Amendment is being submitted in response to Office Action dated June 29, 2004.

Claims 1-24 are pending. Claims 2, 3, 5-7, 10, 14, 16, and 24 have been amended, and claims 1, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, and 19-21 have been canceled. Consequently, claims 2, 3, 5-7, 10-11, 14, 16-18, and 22-24 remain pending.

§102 Rejection

The Examiner rejected claims 1-24 under 35 USC §102 (b) as being anticipated by Barber et al. (US patent number 5,777,615) hereinafter referred to as Barber.

In response, claims 5-7 have been rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of canceled claim 1. Independent claim 10 has been amended to include the limitations of canceled claim 13. Claim 14 has been rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of original claim 10. Independent claim 16 has been amended to include the limitations of canceled claim 20. And claim 24 has been rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of canceled claim 21. Claims 5-7, 10, 14, 16, and 24 are all now independent.

Independent claims 5 and 24

Claims 5 and 24 recite steps for how a user registers a specific point of interest in each window that are not taught or suggested by Barber. Namely, Barber fails to teach or suggest "in response to the user pressing a predefined button on a mouse, displaying a dialog box that

displays a list of commands for user selection, which include a set command and a delete command," as recited in claims 5 and 24. In the rejection of claim 5, the Examiner cited column 11, lines 20-37 of Barber for teaching the step. However, the cited passage of Barber merely states:

> If a user wants to define an anchored pointer to launch a program, the user can place the default pointer on a program icon, press the Control key to initiate the definition phase of the GUI 30, press the alphanumeric key by which the pointer will later be referenced, and then press the "Enter" button on the keyboard."

There is no mention in this passage of the user "pressing a predefined button on a mouse," or "displaying a dialog box that displays a list of commands for user selection, which include a set command and a delete command." Instead of displaying a dialog box with a list of commands to establish points of interest, Barber requires the user to enter and remember a complicated key sequence to establish anchor points.

Independent claims 6 and 10, and claims 7 and 14

Although Barber may teach a computer system that can display multiple pointers, Barber fails to teach or suggests that the computer system has a "multiwindow mouse having a joystick that allows the user to switch between the windows and to move between the registered points of interest within the windows," as recited in claims 6 and 10. The Examiner cited column 4, lines 45-49 of Barber for teaching a mouse with a joystick. However, this passage of Barber merely teaches that the term mouse may include alternative devices such as a trackball and joystick controllers, and that mouse buttons and other mouse features will be understood to include

equivalent mechanisms for trackballs, joystick devices, and the like. Thus, Barber suggests that a standard joystick controller may be used in place of a mouse to control Barber's anchor points. However, using a standard joystick controller in place of a mouse fails to teach or suggest a non-standard integrated mouse that has been adapted to include a joystick, where movement of the joystick switches between windows to move between registered points of interest, as recited in the present invention.

Similarly, with respect to claims 7 and 14, Barber fails to teach or suggest a computer system with a multiwindow mouse having *a registration button* for registering the points of interest *and a toggle button* for moving between the registered points of interest. Although Barber states that equivalent mechanisms may be used for mouse buttons, which are standard, Barber fails to teach a non-standard integrated mouse that has been adapted to include a registration button for registering points of interest, and a toggle button for moving between registered points of interest, as claimed.

Independent claim 16

Barber fails to teach or suggest "allowing the user to register a display arrangement of application windows, as well as points of interest within the registered applications, *such that when the computer is booted, the applications are opened in the registered window arrangement* with locations of the registered points of interest indicated by the persistent mouse pointers," as recited in claim 16. The Examiner cites column 7, lines 25-39 of Barber for teaching this.

However, the cited passage of Barber merely states:

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Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the mouse driver interface 26 instantaneously updates the pointer location as the pointer is moved across the display 22, so that it is not necessary for the pointer context table to contain such information. That is, the instantaneous pointer location is determined by another system of the computer 10 and need not be determined or maintained by the pointer context table of the pointer system. The pointer context table will be referenced, and therefore need be updated, only when a computer user changes the pointer that is being controlled or closes a particular document, application, or window.

In the preferred embodiment, the pointer context table entry for a pointer is deleted when the document or application that is associated with the pointer, or that "owns" the pointer, is closed. For example, the pointer context table entry for a pointer in a non-window operating system includes an application identification comprising the name of a document or file that owns the pointer and in a window operating system includes a window, application, and document identification for the owner of the pointer. In either case, if the owning application or window is closed, then the corresponding pointer entry in the table is deleted. Thus, the pointer is eliminated from the display, along with the closed application or window.

As can be seen, this passage addresses the updating of a pointer context table. On column 7, line 49, Barber does teach that the system can save the pointer entry when the owner application or window is closed. However, saving the pointer entry for an application does not teach or suggest the saving or registration of a *display arrangement* of application windows such that when the computer is booted the applications are opened in the registered window arrangement, as recited in the present invention.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 2, 3, 5-7, 10-11, 14, 16-18, and 22-24 are allowable over the cited references. Because the secondary references stand or fall with the primary references, claims are allowable because they are dependent upon the allowable

independent claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and passage to issue of claims 2, 3, 5-7, 10-11, 14, 16-18, and 22-24 as now presented.
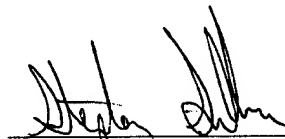
In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that claims 2, 3, 5-7, 10-11, 14, 16-18, and 22-24 are patentable over the cited reference. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the claims as now presented.

Applicant's attorney believes that this application is in condition for allowance. Should any unresolved issues remain, Examiner is invited to call Applicant's attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

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